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The proceedings of the linen-drappers at Derry will be found among the Occurrences, in relation to French cambrics being admitted into England, at the existing duties. It is pleasing to see a revival of public spirit in ever so small a degree, and parts of the address to the Regent are worthy of commendation; but still there is too great timidity in speaking boldly and unreservedly, and too great readiness in conceding to a party among us, who, in the spirit of sycophancy, are unwilling to oppose any measures of government. If the Derry linen-drappers had been disposed to enter more deeply into the causes, they might have found many of the evils affecting them in common with others, to have arisen from the Orders in Council. It is better to go to the root of the evil, without wasting time in attempts to lop off a branch.

Flaxseed continues to be sold at pretty reasonable rates, and does not appear likely to advance, as the stock will probably be fully equal to the demand. Riga sells at a much higher rate, than any other kinds, being more than double the price of American. Some speculators, who, before the commencement of the market, calculated on very high prices for flaxseed, are likely to be disappointed in obtaining the high prices they expected.

The bill to make bank-notes a legal tender for rent, so as to bar not only distress, but ejectment, is making its way through the House of Commons. Parliament is not omnipotent; they may make bank-notes a legal tender, but they cannot force the people to sell their goods, or landlords to grant leases, without taking precautions to guard against the effects of depreciation in the currency in which payments are to be made to them.

The premium on Guineas is now, from a temporary want of demand, at 3s. 4d. per guinea; and exchange on London, is $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

NATURALISTS' REPORT.

From March 20, to April 20.

- March 25, Barren Strawberry (*Fragaria Sterilis*.) flowering.
 29, Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) flowering.
 April 4, Solid rooted Fumitory (*Fumaria solida*.) Blue Anemone (*Anemone Ap-
 penina*.) Dogstooth Violet (*Erythronium Denscanis*.) and Figwort (*Ranun-
 culus Ficaria*.)
 5, Cornel Tree (*Cornus Masculina*.) White Cinquefoil (*Potentilla alba*) and
 Channel-leaved Trichonema (*Trichonema Bulbocodium*.)
 9, Hairy Field Rush (*Juncus Campestris*) and Hairy Rush (*J. pilosus*) flowering.
 11, Yellow Wren or Willow Wren (*Motacilla Trochilus*.)
 12, Sand Martins (*Hirundo riparia*.) A considerable number seen this day.
 13, A Plant of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha Palustris*) in flower.
 18, Dogs Violet (*Viola Canina*) flowering. A Common Swallow (*Hirundo
 Rustica*) seen to day.
 19, A Flock of Fieldfares (*Turdus pilaris*) seen this day.
 20, Several Common Swallows.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From March 20, to April 20.

- March 21,.....This morning the snow was deep. Stormy and thawing
 through the day without rain, stormy with rain at night.
 22,.....Windy dark dry day, snow almost gone.
 23,.....Showers of sleet and rain, snow on the mountains.
 24,.....Cold day, with some snow falling.
 25,.....Fine day, ice on small waters all day.
 26,.....Fine bright day.
 27,.....Very wet day.
 28,.....Misty damp day.
 29,.....Showery. Wet night.
 30—31,.....Wet days.
 April 1,.....Dark day with some showers.
 2,.....Fine morning, wet afternoon.
 3,.....Some heavy showers.

4—6,.....Fine days.
 7,.....Wet day.
 8—12,.....Fine days.
 20,.....Slight hail showers.

The highest range of the Barometer was on the 26th of March, when it stood at 30.2, and its lowest on the 30th, when it stood at 29.2

The Thermometer has been uncommonly low for the season, at 8 A.M. it was only twice observed as high as 47° on the 28th March and 2d of April, on the 26th of March it was 28°, the rest of this period it was mostly below 40°.

The wind has been observed 8 times N.E.—7 S.E.—2 East—2 S.W.—2 W.—2 N.W. so that the prevalence has been easterly.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

For May, 1812.

On the 1st, the Moon rises near midnight under Saturn, and, during the morning of the 2d, will be perceived to be receding from him and the small stars in the head of the Archer.

On the 5th, the Moon rises under the second of the Water-bearer, passing the eclipsitic in the afternoon of this day, but, for obvious reasons without an eclipse.

On the 10th, is new Moon; at thirty-nine minutes past eleven at night.

On the 14th, the Moon is seen to have receded considerably from the planets Jupiter and Venus, and to be under the two first stars of the Twins, forming a groupe with the planets which will call our attention, in the evening walk, to the west north-west.

On the 20th, the Moon is on the meridian at nine minutes past eight, the second of the Virgin, being to the west, and the seventh to the east of her.

On the 26th, is full Moon at thirty-four minutes past seven in the morning.

On the 30th, the Moon rises under the two first stars of the Goat, and on the 31st, under the second of the Water-bearer.

The evening walks this month will be enlivened by the progress of Venus by Jupiter. Mars is below these beautiful planets, and is getting too near the horizon to be seen to advantage. Venus will call the general attention to the west. Saturn and Herchell rise in the night, but Mercury is passing the Sun in his inferior conjunction on the 10th. He is not visible in the beginning of the month, from his nearness to the Sun, nor at the end of the month, when he is a morning star, from the unfavourableness of his position. Accurate observers, will, however, notwithstanding these disadvantages, detect him. The Moon passes him on the 11th. Venus is an evening, at her greatest elongation in the 24th, and, during the whole month, will most forcibly attract attention in our evening walks, her progress to and passage by Jupiter is a principal feature in this month. The Moon passes her on the 14th.

Mars is an evening star; his duration above the horizon daily decreasing, being at first only about two hours and a half. The Moon passes him on the 12th.

Jupiter is an evening star, and will, with Venus, excite our attention very soon after sun-set, to the top of the lower region in the west. The rapidity of the motion of Venus, compared with his and her superior brightness, will be very perceptible. At nine o'clock at night of the 15th and 22nd, we may observe eclipses of his first Moon; and on the 21st and 28th, of his second Moon; and on the 17th of his third moon. Our Moon passes him on the 14th.

Saturn is on the meridian at four in the morning of the 1st, and at three quarters past two of the 20th. His motion is retrograde through a degree and twenty minutes. The Moon passes him on the 1st and 28th.

Herchell is on the Meridian at a quarter before one in the morning of the 1st, and at twenty-one minutes past eleven at night of the 21st, his motion is retrograde through a degree and a quarter. The moon passes him on the 25th.

The planet Venus which is now an evening star, differs more in its quantity of light than any of the other planets of our system, except the Moon; because its distance from the Earth varies more than any of the other planets; its greatest to its least distance, being nearly as 7 to 1; its brilliancy will increase until the 26th June, when it will be at its maximum; and may then be easily seen in daylight by the naked eye, when the sky is clear; after which its lustre will decrease until its total disappearance at its conjunction with the Sun on August 1st.

ERRATUM.—Page 240, 2d col. 5th line from the bottom of the page. for *recovered* read *rewarded*.